

# TARIFF MEASURE MAKES CUT IN MANY SCHEDULES

Fight for Lower Duties on  
Wood Pulp and Print  
Paper Is Won.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RATES ON  
HOSIERY.

Metal Schedules Are Lower—Duty on  
Rough Lumber Changed from \$2  
to \$1.25 per Thousand Feet—Sugar  
and Tobacco Schedules Remain  
Substantially as Under the Dingley  
Bill—Little Change in Wool Duties.

Washington.—Tariff rates under the  
new measure, on the most important  
articles of consumption, have been de-  
cided on as follows:

In the lumber schedule the only in-  
creases were those on shingles from  
30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, and on  
briar wood and laurel wood for the  
use of pipe makers from the free list  
to 15 per cent. ad valorem. The rate  
on sawed lumber was decreased from  
\$2 per 1,000 to \$1.25 per 1,000. There  
was also a diminution on timber from  
one cent. per cubic foot to one-half  
cent, and on sawed boards of white  
wood and kindred woods from \$1 per  
1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. The re-  
duction in the differential rates in  
favor of dressed lumber averaged  
about one-third of the Dingley rate.  
Paying posts, railroad ties and tele-  
phone poles are reduced from 20 to  
10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards  
from \$1.50 per 1,000 to \$1.25; laths  
from 25 cents to 20 cents per 1,000,  
while fence posts and kindling wood  
were taken from the dutiable list and  
placed on the free list.

The only change in the sugar sched-  
ule consisted of a reduction of five-  
hundredths of a cent in the differen-  
tial on refined sugar.

In agricultural products broom corn  
was taken from the free list and made  
dutiable at three dollars per ton.  
Hops are increased from 12 to 16  
cents per pound. There are also in-  
creases on lemons, figs, almonds, pine-  
apples and chicory root. The reduc-  
tions in the agricultural schedule cov-  
ered bacon and hams from five to four  
cents per pound, lard from two to  
one and one-half cents, fresh meats  
from two to one and one-half cents,  
and starch from one and one-half to  
one cent per pound. Tallow, wool  
grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets,  
cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was  
increased throughout to 15 per cent.  
over the Dingley rates.

The cotton schedule was recon-  
structed and readjusted to bring the  
duties up to those collected during the  
first four years of the operation of the  
Dingley law and to the rate then col-  
lected under that law. Since that  
time the rates have been lowered, in  
some cases from 60 to 6 per cent. by  
court decisions. These new rates are  
equivalent to an addition, on the  
whole, of three per cent. ad valorem  
increase over that collected under the  
present law for last year.

Cotton Hosiery.  
Cotton hosiery, valued at not more  
than \$1 per dozen is increased from  
50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more  
than \$1 and less than \$1.50 per dozen  
pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per  
dozen pairs; more than \$1.50 and not  
more than \$2, from 70 cents to 90  
cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings  
are the same as under the present  
law.

Hemp is increased from \$20 to  
\$22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from  
\$40 to \$45 per ton. The cheaper laces  
remain as in the present law, but  
there is an increase from 60 to 70 per  
cent. on some of the higher priced  
laces. In this schedule single coarse  
yarns are reduced from seven cents  
to six cents per pound and gill net-  
tings from 25 to 20 per cent. ad va-  
lorem.

There was a general reduction in  
carpets and mats.

A reduction from 20 cents to 15  
cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil  
cloth, including linoleum, was re-  
duced about one-third.

There was practically no change in  
the wool schedule from the rates of  
the Dingley law, but there was a re-  
adjustment between tops and yarns  
and a small decrease on cloths with a  
cotton warp.

Mechanically ground wood pulp was  
exempted from duty and placed on  
the free list with a provision for a  
countervailing duty against Canada.  
The lower grade of printing paper  
was reduced from \$4 to \$3.75 per ton  
and the higher grade from \$8 to \$3.75.  
There is an increase on surface coat-  
ed paper and lithographing prints, in-  
cluding postcards and cigar labels.

Common window glass of the lower

sizes, in which the imports are heavy,  
is given a reduction, and where  
changes were made in the chemical  
schedule there was a general de-  
crease, except upon such articles as  
fancy soaps and perfumes, which  
were increased.

Probably the most marked reduc-  
tions throughout any schedule in the  
bill as a result of the action of the  
two houses and of the conference com-  
mittee are found in the metal sched-  
ule. Beginning with a decrease in the  
rate of iron ore from 40 to 15 cents  
per ton, there is a general reduction  
throughout that portion of the bill,  
pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50  
per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1.  
The reduction on many of the items in  
this schedule amounts to about 50 per  
cent, and this reduction includes  
steel rails.

Other reductions in the metal sched-  
ule affect polished sheets, rolled  
sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel,  
steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms  
and slabs; round iron or steel wire;  
steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold  
drawn, or cold hammered, or pol-  
ished; anvils, axles; blacksmith's  
hammers and sledges, track tools,  
wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron  
pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap  
welded or jointed iron or steel boiler  
tubes; cut nails and spikes; horse-  
shoe nails; wire nails; spikes, nuts  
and washers; cut tacks; steel plates  
engraved; rivets; cross-cut saws, mil-  
saws, circular saws, pit and drag  
saws, steel band saws and all other  
saws; screws; wheels for railway pur-  
poses; aluminum; mormazite sand and  
thorite.

Ekuminous coal goes down from 67  
cents to 45 cents per ton, and there  
are reductions on gunpowder, matches  
and cartridges. Agricultural imple-  
ments are cut from 20 to 15 per cent.  
ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list,  
while the rate on band and sole leather  
is reduced from 20 per cent. to  
five per cent. ad valorem, on dressed  
leather from 20 per cent. to 10 per  
cent.; boots and shoes from 25 per  
cent. to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20  
per cent. ad valorem to 12 cents per  
pound; wearing apparel made of fur  
from 35 to 50 per cent, and the higher  
class jewelry from 60 per cent. to 85  
per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is  
given specific rates instead of ad va-  
lorem rates with a slight increase.  
For the first time moving picture  
films are named specifically in a tar-  
iff law. The bill gives them a positive  
rate of 1 1/2 cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, in-  
cluding kerosene, gasoline, naphtha,  
benzine and similar petroleum prod-  
ucts are made free of duty and are  
left even without a countervailing  
duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and  
children's gloves are allowed to stand.  
The only change is a reduction on  
"schmaschen" gloves not over 14  
inches in length on which the rate is  
made \$1.25 a dozen pairs instead of  
\$1.75.

## Miscellaneous Provisions.

A provision is included in the bill  
which levies on all articles upon  
which any foreign country pays a  
bounty or grant upon its exportation,  
an additional duty equal to the  
amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported ar-  
ticles capable of being marked with-  
out impairment of their value shall be  
stamped with the name of the manu-  
facturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the  
administration of the customs laws  
was adopted by the conferees. It is  
practically the same as that adopted  
by the senate. It is intended to pre-  
vent undervaluation of articles on  
which there is no foreign market by  
which true values may be ascer-  
tained.

Provision is made for the estab-  
lishment of a customs court of ap-  
peals, with headquarters in Washing-  
ton. It will comprise a presiding  
judge and four associate judges, at  
salaries of \$10,000 a year. There are  
to be appointed to conduct govern-  
ment cases before this court a special  
assistant attorney general at \$10,000,  
a deputy assistant attorney general at  
\$7,500, and four attorneys at \$5,000  
each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco  
is amended, making the rates on chew-  
ing and smoking tobacco eight cents  
a pound. No change was made in  
the tax on cigars, except those weigh-  
ing under three pounds per 1,000,  
which were increased from 54 to 75  
cents per 1,000. The rates on cigar-  
ettes were increased to \$1.25 per  
1,000. A prohibition against the use  
of coupons or special gift pledges is  
incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the  
free sale of leaf tobacco places a  
restriction on the retail dealer which  
requires him to record every sale  
amounting to two pounds or more to  
one person in one day. A number of  
other ironclad requirements are in-  
cluded in the redraft of this section  
adopted by the conference committee,  
by which it was intended to prevent  
any frauds upon the internal rev-  
enues, and at the same time give as  
much of a local market as possible to  
the tobacco grower. The grower had  
contended for unrestricted sale of  
amounts up to ten pounds.

Foreign-built yachts are subject to  
an excise tax of seven dollars per  
gross ton, which is to be collected an-  
nually on the first day of September.  
In lieu of the excise tax the owner  
of a foreign built yacht or pleasure  
boat may pay a duty of 35 per cent.  
ad valorem on his yacht. This will  
entitle him to American registry. The  
excise tax provision was adopted be-  
cause of the fact that some question  
has been raised about the ability of  
the government to enforce collection  
of import duties.

## Corporation Tax.

Every corporation, joint stock com-  
pany or association organized for  
profit, and every insurance company  
is required to pay annually an excise  
tax of one per cent. upon its entire  
net income over and above \$5,000.  
This feature was put into the bill to  
raise additional revenues to apply on  
the treasury deficit. The section was  
prepared by Attorney General Wicker-  
sham, assisted by other able lawyers  
in the administrative circle, and great  
care was taken to guard against  
double taxation. It provides a form  
of publicity which will enable the gov-  
ernment to exercise supervision over  
corporations. The form of returns  
which must be made by corporations,  
and other features of the corporation  
tax law were made public in detail  
during its consideration in the senate.  
It is estimated that from \$20,000,000  
to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected  
under this form of federal taxation.

The secretary of the treasury is  
authorized to issue Panama canal  
bonds to the amount of \$290,569,000,  
which sum, together with that already  
expended, equals the estimated cost  
of the Panama canal. It is not intend-  
ed that the bonds shall be issued ex-  
cept as needed to provide money to  
carry on the work of canal construc-  
tion. The bonds are to be payable 50  
years from the date of issue, and will  
bear interest at a rate not exceeding  
three per cent. When the bonds are  
sold the secretary of the treasury will  
restore to the working balance the  
\$50,000,000 paid originally for the  
canal property and the canal zone.

The re-enactment of the provision  
authorizing the issuance of treasury  
certificates for money borrowed to  
meet public expenditures, increases  
the amount of the authorization from  
\$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. A large  
number of other provisions that are  
in force under the existing tariff law  
are included in the conference bill,  
with a few changes in phraseology in  
several cases.

The drawback provision of the Dingley  
law is incorporated in the confer-  
ence bill in lieu of the drawback of  
the house bill which intended to per-  
mit the substitution of domestic mat-  
erial in the manufactured article for  
export to the same quantity that the  
imported material, upon which the  
drawback was obtainable, was used in  
the manufacture of similar articles  
for domestic consumption. An ad-  
ditional provision was adopted entitling  
users of domestic alcohol in the man-  
ufacture of perfumery and cosmetics  
to secure a drawback of internal rev-  
enue tax to the amount of alcohol  
used in an exported article.

## Senate Ideas Accepted.

Practically all the administrative  
features of the bill which were adopt-  
ed in the senate were accepted by the  
conferees. They include a new maxi-  
mum and minimum feature, a corpo-  
ration tax law instead of the inheri-  
tance tax adopted by the house, au-  
thorization for a bond issue to raise  
money to build the Panama canal, as  
well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provi-  
sion prescribes duties in accordance  
with the rates named in the dutiable  
list until March 31, 1910, when 25  
per cent. ad valorem is to be added  
automatically as the maximum duty.  
The president is authorized to apply  
the minimum rates, however, to im-  
ports from a country which gives its  
best rates to the products of the  
United States and is made the judge  
as to whether a foreign country ac-  
cords to the United States treatment  
which is reciprocal and equivalent.  
When he finds that this condition ex-  
ists he is to issue a proclamation put-  
ting in effect the minimum rates and  
until the time of the proclamation the  
maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to em-  
ploy such persons as may be required  
to secure information to assist the  
president in the discharge of the du-  
ties imposed upon him and informa-  
tion which will be useful to the offi-  
cers of the government in the admini-  
stration of the customs laws. The  
reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not af-  
fected by the maximum and minimum  
provision.

The president is empowered also to  
abrogate those reciprocity treaties  
which can be terminated by diplomati-  
c action. It is made his duty to give  
10 days' notice after the bill becomes  
a law of his intention to bring those  
treaties to an end. All other treaties  
which contain no stipulation in regard  
to their termination by diplomatic ac-  
tion shall be abrogated by a notice of  
six months from the president to  
those countries, the notice dating  
from April 30, 1909, on which date  
Secretary Knox notified foreign gov-  
ernments that the United States  
would soon ask them to enter into  
new tariff relations.

## WELCOME SENATOR CUMMINS

A ROSE-BANKED MOTOR CAR FOR  
PROGRESSIVE LEADER.

An Enthusiastic Reception Was Ten-  
dered the Iowan On His Return  
From Washington.

Des Moines, Aug. 10.—A party of  
5,000 enthusiastic men and women  
gathered at the Rock Island station  
to welcome Senator Albert B. Cum-  
mins on his return from Washington,  
where he fought the Aldrich tariff bill  
and in the short time occupied by the  
special session brought himself into  
the limelight to such an extent  
that his reception here developed into  
a presidential boom.

As the train arrived at the station,  
the throng awaiting Cummins burst  
into shouts and singing, while the  
band played "Star Spangled Banner."  
A parade in which 2,000 people par-  
ticipated was formed, comprising  
motor cars and foot sections. The motor  
car in which Cummins rode with the  
reception committee was a mass of  
roses, but the flowers were seized by  
women along the route for souvenirs  
of the occasion. The streets had been  
decorated with flags and lithographs  
of Cummins on the way to the Lincoln  
School playgrounds, where the parade  
disbanded and Cummins made a short  
speech defining his position on the  
tariff bill and thanking his fellow  
townsmen for their greeting.

## IRRIGATION CONGRESS OPENS

Attended by Thousands of Delegates  
and Others Interested in Reclaim-  
ing the Deserts.

Spokane, Washington.—"Save the  
forests, store the floods, reclaim the  
deserts and make homes on the land,"  
is the watchword of the National Ir-  
rigation congress which opened here  
recently. The meeting has attracted  
apostles of irrigation, deep water-  
ways, good roads and conservation of  
resources, and recruits from various  
parts of this continent, England, Ger-  
many, France, Hawaii, the Philippine  
Islands, the Latin republics and China  
and Japan, representatives of foreign  
nations and colonial governments, offi-  
cials of the federal reclamation, for-  
estry and agricultural departments,  
governors and members of state and  
territorial legislatures, railroad and  
bank presidents and members of ag-  
ricultural, horticultural, commercial  
and fraternal organizations.

## ONCE CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

In the Aggregate They are Better  
Than Last Year and Above a Ten  
Year Average.

Washington, D. C.—Crop condi-  
tions in the United States on August 1,  
1909, were, in the aggregate slightly  
higher than on August 1, 1908, and  
moderately higher than a ten year  
average condition of all crops on Au-  
gust 1. In addition to the higher con-  
dition, the acreage of cultivated crops  
is about 1.6 per cent greater than last  
year. So says a general review of  
crop conditions issued recently.  
Winter wheat, spring wheat, corn,  
oats, rye, flax and grapes were better  
than last year and the ten year aver-  
age; barley and potatoes were bet-  
ter than the condition on August 1 last  
year, but slightly below the average  
condition.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC GETS CHARTER

The Kansas Charter Board Gives  
Authority to Increase Capital  
Stock to \$240,000,000.

Topeka, Kansas.—The Missouri Pa-  
cific Railway company has obtained  
a new charter from the state charter  
board and has increased its capital  
by \$77,900,000. The company has a  
total capital of \$240,000,000. The ad-  
ditional capital is simply a re-issue of  
the capital stock of those companies  
which have been consolidated with  
the Missouri Pacific proper. To get  
the new charter and make the in-  
crease cost the company \$39,020.

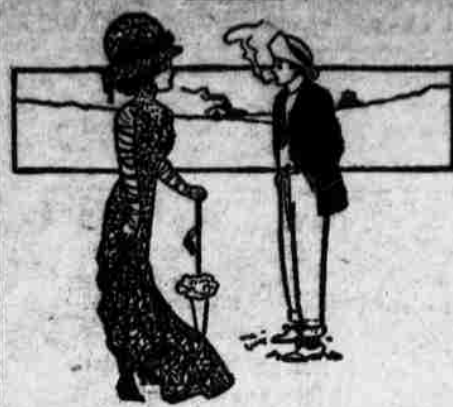
## Good Roads Meeting in Topeka.

Topeka, Kansas.—H. W. McAfee,  
president of the State Good Roads as-  
sociation has received word from Chi-  
cago from President Jackson of the  
national association that the next na-  
tional meeting will be held in Topeka.  
The exact date has not been set, but  
the meeting will be held sometime in  
January, 1910.

## Train Wreck in Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kansas.—Missouri  
Pacific passenger train Number 111  
from St. Louis to St. Joseph, north-  
bound, was wrecked opposite the old  
sugar factory in South Leavenworth.  
The engine was torn to pieces and all  
the cars, including the sleeper, left  
the track, but fortunately no one was  
injured.

## HEARTFELT SYMPATHY.



Wife—If my first husband were  
alive we should be celebrating our  
silver wedding to-day.

Husband—What a pity he died so  
soon.

## CHILD HAD SIXTY BOILS.

And Suffered Annually with a Red  
Scald-Like Humor on Her Head.

Troubles Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little Vivian was about  
six months old her head broke out in  
boils. She had about sixty in all and  
I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura  
Ointment which cured her entirely.  
Some time later a humor broke out be-  
hind her ears and spread up on to  
her head until it was nearly half cov-  
ered. The humor looked like a scald,  
very red with a sticky, clear fluid com-  
ing from it. This occurred every  
spring. I always used Cuticura Soap  
and Ointment which never failed to  
heal it up. The last time it broke  
out it became so bad that I was dis-  
couraged. But I continued the use of  
Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resol-  
vent until she was well and has never  
been troubled in the last two years.  
Mrs. M. A. Schwerin, 674 Spring Wells  
Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908."  
Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

## The Doctor Explained.

The doctor had brought a patient to  
the hospital. The operation was not  
to be a complicated one.

"Was it really necessary for the  
patient to go to the hospital?" some-  
body asked.

The doctor nodded.  
"Yes," he replied. "It means a roof  
for the new house I am building."—  
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The extraordinary popularity of fine  
white goods this summer makes the  
choice of Starch a matter of great im-  
portance. Defiance Starch, being free  
from all injurious chemicals, is the  
only one which is safe to use on fine  
fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffen-  
er makes half the usual quantity of  
Starch necessary, with the result of  
perfect finish, equal to that when the

## True to Life.

Teacher—Johnnie, do you know  
what a blotter is?

Johnnie—Yessum. It's de t'ing wot  
youse hunts fer while de ink gets dry.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?  
If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make  
them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

A malicious truth may do more  
harm than an innocent lie.

Lewis' Single Binder made of extra qual-  
ity tobacco, costs more than other 5c  
cigars. Tell the dealer you want them.

Too often when the heart is willing  
the purse is weak.



## INVALUABLE for Summer Complaints

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera  
Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic  
and Cramps. Also relieves Grip-  
ping Pains, Sour Stomach, Vom-  
iting, Sea Sickness, and Hys-  
terics and Nervousness due to  
bowel affections.

## DR. D. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam

stops pain immediately and al-  
most invariably brings about  
speedy recovery. This medicine  
is just as safe as it is effective.  
Get a bottle at your druggist's,  
and keep it always in the house.  
For the children's sake, don't  
go away for the Summer with-  
out taking a supply along.

Per Bottle, 25c

Dr. D. Jayne's Expecterant is a  
reliable remedy for croup and  
whooping cough, coughs and colds.